THE SOMERSET HERALD.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1846, Vol. 4.—No. 39.

Time's Changes.

Yes, we are changed!—there is not one
Throughout the earth, from whom
Some lovely treasure hath not gone,
Of beauty or of bloom:
And every year, and every day
A something bright shall pass away,
Until we reach the tomb!
But *there* shall fane each earthly stain,
And we shall be pure again.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, July 20, 1846.

The House then resolved itself into the Commitie of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. McDowell, of Ohio in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, making further additional appropriations for the pay, &c., of members of Congress, and for certain objects of expenditure in the Indian Department, connected with negotiations and with delegations from various tribes of Indians in Mexico and Texas.

The question recurred on Mr. McKay's amendment, moved and pending on Thursday last, to amend the item for pay &c., of members of Congress; by striking out $160,700, and inserting $176,548—the increase having been rendered necessary by an extension of one week of the present session; the bill having been based on the presumption that the session would close on the 3d of August; whereas the two Houses have subsequently fixed on the 10th of that month as the day for the termination of the session.

The amendment was at once agreed to.

And the question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Cobb, on Thursday last, to strike the item the altogether from the bill.

Mr. Stewart said he should vote for the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb.) He hoped it would be adopted; and he here gave notice that,if it should not be adopted in committee, and the previous question should not be called, he should himself move the same amendment in the House, and call the yeas and nays. He wished to see who the gentlemen were who were ready to anticipate their own pay, while hundreds of applicants were waiting at the door of the House, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, to which they were justly entitled, were withheld from them by delay. For one, he was willing to wait the action of the Senate on the general appropriation bill, just as all others were obliged to wait who were concerned in that bill. But if the gentlemen were desirous of discussing amendments, he thought they had much better turn their attention to the amendment which Mr. S. had offered a day or two since, which provided that, after Congress had been in session six months,the per diem should be reduced to six dollars; and after eight months to two dollars. Mr. S.'s object in offering this amendment had not been to reduce members' pay, but to shorten the session of Congress; and this, in his apprehension, was the only way in which that object could ever be effected. This bill was professedly to provide against a deficit; and Mr. S. could tell gentlemen that there would be other deficits of far greater amount. There would be a deficit, and a very great deficit, shortly experienced in the revenue of the country.—The contemplated passage of the new tariff bill, of the sub-treasury bill, and the warehousing bill, and the land bill, taken together, would reduce the revenue of the country one half. And was this proper time to provide in anticipation, for members' own pay?

Mr. Chipman here called Mr. Stewart to order. He perceived that the gentleman was about to inflict upon the House another tariff speech. He hoped that he would not be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Stewart said the House was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and he claimed the same liberty of debate which had been allowed to other gentlemen. This was a bill to appropriate money, and the money to be appropriated was a part of the revenue: it was certainly, therefore, in order to speak on anything which affected the revenue.

The chair ruled Mr. Stewart to be in order.

Mr. Stewart said that whatever touched the revenues of the country, affected the people throughout the Union & formed a legitimate subject of discussion in the people's House of Representatives. This was a question which, as the government organ maintained, affected the Administration only; it was a question for the people as much more than it was a question for the Administration. He had said that there would shortly be other deficiencies of far more importance than that which this bill proposed to provide for. If gentlemen carried their proposed measures they would find themselves without money to pay the troops who were fighting our battles. The House had passed a bill creating a Treasury bank, and authorizing it to issue ten millions of dollars in Government paper; but, then, ten millions of paper money would prove but a drop in the bucket. Gentlemen had sacrificed their own principles, but they had done it in vain, professing themselves the friends of an exclusive metalic currency, and passing a bill which forbade any other currency to be received or paid by the Government. They had, in the face of their own measures and their own principles, authorized the issue of a paper currency. They had erected a Treasury bank in the face of their own Subtreasury bill, the consequence of which was that the Treasury would not get a dollar in bullion, but would only get back its own Treasury notes.

But, worse than that, gentlemen would not get sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of Government. What were those ordinary expenses, and what were their amount?

Mr. S, called the attention of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to the fact, and he should like to hear his explanation of it. The estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury, before there was a word said about war or the prospect of war—estimates rendered in a time of profound peace to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government—had been more by six millions and a half than the expenditures of the preceding year. If gentlemen doubted it, he would refer them the Secretary's report. He wished the chairman to explain how it was that the peace estimates for this year exceeded by more than six millions the peace expenditures of the last year; and besides this, we had a bill appropriating a million and a half to make good deficient appropriations. Add this million and a half to the six millions and a half he had just mentioned,and it would make eight millions, by which amount our peace expenditure, for the present year surpassed those of the last. There stood the fact in the Secretary's own report, and Mr. S. challenged the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,or any friend of the Secretary or of the Administration, to deny it. Was this war brought about to conceal these enormous and unprecedented expenditures in a time of peace, exceeding by six or seven millions the expenditures of the preceding years? The war would smother up all this extravagance, and conceal it from the public view. All wasteful expenditures would now be attributed to the war. The war would be a blanket wide enough to cover all up.

But Mr. S. would leave this point, and refer to a suggestion made this morning by the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Bowlin,) who had introduced an amendment for deducting the pay of Members for *absenteeism*. Mr. S. concurred in the justice and propriety of that amendment, and he believed that this word *absen'teeism* was a new word in the debates of Congress.

Mr. S. had seen it this morning employed for the first time, in the columns of the Union, and he thanked the editor for the word. The government organ said that *absenteeism* was the root of all evil. The government editor had given out that there would be no reply made by the Whig friends of the tariff of 1842, but that, as the new free trade tariff Senators were not going to make any reply, he, the learned editor, would do it for them. He had accordingly commenced, and the very first word he employed was this word of *absenteeism*; and a most powerful argument he had made upon it. An able Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis,) had attributed the destitute condition of the British colonies to the fact of having free trade with England; but the sapient editor corrected that the low condition of the colonies was owing, not to free trade, but to "*absenteeism*"—a most excellent word—"thank, thee Jew," for that; that they employed others to manufacture every thing for them; and that was the true reason why they were so greatly depressed. Now, Mr. S. would ask, what was the policy of this Administration? Was it any thing else but "absenteeism," from beginning to end! Was it not a regular *system of absenteeism?*—Let that policy be carried out, and all the tradesmen and mechanics who worked for the people of this country would be absentees; they would not reside in this country; they would reside all abroad; and, what was further, not only our mechanics and tradesmen, but our farmers too were to be absentees. The agricultural products we consumed were to be raised in England. We were to have absentee mechanics, absentee farmers, absentee laborers. He thanked Mr. Ritchie for this excellent word, it was one of the most admirable exponents of the policy of this Administration which he could have hit upon. The worst of the matter was, that the poor man knew nothing of the subject he was writing about, and the natural consequence was that he displayed his ignorance. At this step, while endeavoring to avoid one difficulty, he only fell into another; and, like the persecuted fish, jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

But the learned editor had given us another illustration of the use of this term. He tells us that the capitalists of Boston had built up Lowell and Manchester, in New Hampshire; and this was ruinous to Lowell and to the people about Manchester. This was "*absenteeism*." It was the capital of Boston which had gone to Lowell, and it was the same thing with Manchester, in New Hampshire. That too had been built up by absentee capital from Boston. And now he supposed, if that same capital should travel down from Boston into Virginia and North Carolina, and create other manufacturing establishments of similar character, at which the surrounding farmers would find a market for their beef and flour, their hams and chickens, and thus be enabled to make themselves comfortable and happy, that too would be ruinous "absenteeism."—The editor of the Union complained of this in dolorous strains, and yet his own scheme was nothing else but this in a different form. Instead of Boston capital going to benefit the people of New Hampshire, and the people of Virginia, and the people of North Carolina, this editor and his masters proposed to destroy American capital, and employ not only British capital, but British labor to supply all our wants. It was not Boston absenteeism; it was British absenteeism. If this was the only tune which this government organ could play, he thought the sooner the Administration and the advocates of the British bill stopped it the better it would be for them; for it was playing most villianously out of tune. But he wished it to go on,for it had certainly suggested some of the strongest arguments, against the free trade tariff that had yet been offered.

Mr. S. had said that the effect of the proposed legislation would be to strike down the revenue one-half. He would present one or two instances by way of illustration. He would take as an example the article of iron. It was now under a protecting duty of seventy-six per cent. The Secretary proposed to reduce its protection to thirty per cent. Why? What for? Why, to increase the revenue.—Well, how was the Secretary going to manage to increase the revenue of the country by redeucing the iron duty from seventy six to thirty per cent.? In order to get the some amount of revenue from this article that we got now, it was obvious we must import more than double the present amount. But how was the Secretary going to do this? He had no magic power to increase the consumption of iron in the United States; and the effect of his policy, instead of increasing, went to destroy consumption by destroying the ability of the people to consume: yet, unless he doubled consumption, he could not command the present amount of duty, far less increase it. Why, then, did he want to reduce the duties to thirty per cent? What was it for? What object did he wish to obtain? The only object he would obtain was to employ *absentees* to the destruction of our own laborers. This must be the inevitable effect of his scheme of reducing duties. The Secretary told us in his report that he expected to bring in two million of dollars from the importation of iron. Now Mr. S. undertook to say that if the bill reduced the iron duty to thirty per cent., instead of increasing the revenue on that article, there would be a falling off of two millions. He put himself on the result, and experience would show that he was right. And this was the great measure of the Administration? Instead of increasing, the bill would reduce the revenue on iron fifty per cent. The Secretary tells us that our dutiable imports are one hundred and one millions; say one hundred millions; the present duties, he says, average 32 40 per cent., say thirty-three per cent, and he proposed to reduce them to twenty, or say twenty-two per cent., one third off; then it is manifest that to get the same revenue he now receives, he must add fifty millions to our imports; he must have one hundred and fifty instead of one hundred millions of imports. Well, now he would ask the Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. McKay,) why send fifty millions of dollars out of the country to buy foreign goods without thereby increasing the revenue one cent? The only effect was to increase the burthen of the country fifty millions. Now we pay one hundred millions to foreigners and twenty-seven of revenue to Government—one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars. By this bill we pay one hundred and fifty millions to foreigners, and twenty-seven millions to Government, making one hundred and twenty-seven millions; just fifty more than the people now pay; and why? To favor foreigners and destroy Amarican labor. That was the effect of this measure. You cannot increase consumption; and of course you must destroy fifty millions of ysur own home supply to make room for this fifty millions of increased foreign imports. It was a system of absurdity, and a system of destruction.

But gentlemen were in love with the scheme and the party had ordained that it should be tried. Let its advocates go home and tell the shoemakers and carpenters and blacksmiths and tanners and hatters that they had voted to take 20 per cent. off those articles which were the products of their labor. Tell the shoemaker that the Secretary of the trsasury proposed to bring into the country one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth more of shoes for the purpose of increasing the revenue, but that the real effect would be to reduce the revenue; and when these honest and hard working men asked their representatives why they voted for such a scheme, their only answer must be, to break up your labor. Let them go into their districts and tell the hatters that the Secretary intended to bring in fifty thousand dollars more of foreign hats. Tell the blacksmith that Mr. Walker intended to bring in fifty thousand dollars of iron manufacturers. Go tell the tailors that he intended. in a like manner, to bring in two hundred thousand dollars worth more of ready-made clothing, reducing the protection on that article from fifty down to thirty per cent., and let them understand that the fruit of this reform would be to reduce the revenue and reduce the price of their work twenty per cent., to throw multitudes of them out of employment, and to supply the place of them in the market by the labor of English and French shoemakers, English hatters, English blacksmiths, and Englisb tailors, and how was it probable these men would be pleased,& what was of more comsequence to gentlemen, how was it likely they would vote? [A great restlessness was here manifested.] Mr. S. said he knew it was a very unpleasant topic in certain quarters, but what he said was true, the gentlemen would find it to be true. He warned them to remember his words, just so sure as they passed this new tariff bill so certainly would they destroy the revenue, destroy the country, aod destroy their party; and, if the last was the only consequence. he would not regret it—it would be a godsend to the country. He told them bafore hand they would not have money to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, let alone the expenses of the war.

Mr. S. was willing to risk all he had in the world on the correctness of this prediction. Let gentlemen carry out the ad volorem tariff, their subtreasury bill, and their warehousing system, and they would not get next year onehalf the revenue that they got this—not half—mark the prediction. Yet their scheme was called a revenue measure, but it was in truth a system to encourage fraud and perjury, to cheat the Government of revenue, and the farmers of their market, and labor of its employment. and industry of its just and fair rewards.

And here Mr. S. would take the liberty of suggesting to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means the practical contrast between the sliding scale of Sir Robert Peel's bill and the ad valorem scale of the new tariff bill. By the bill of Sir Robert Peel, when the prices ran down, the scale of duties ran up; and when the prices ran up, the scale of duties ran down; but the scale of the chairman's bill worked in a manner directly the reverse of this. When the price abroad ran down, the duty randown; and when the price ran up, the duty ran np with it. Sir. R. Poel's scale prevented fluctuations of price, and the committee's promoted it.

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll begged Mr. S. to call it the Secretary's scale, and not the scale of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was the Secretary's bill, and nobody else's.

Mr. Stewart resuming, said, come. the bill from where it might, it would give the laborer protection when he did not want protection, and would take it away from him when he wanted it the most. When the prices of his labor was high, foreign goods would be kept out by a high duty, but when the price of labor was low, foreign goods would be let in upon him by a proportionably low duty. When iron, for example, was sunk down to twenty four dollars a ton, and of course would be largely imported, then the duty was but seven and a half dollars, but when iron rose to fifty dollars a ton, and could not be imported, then the duty rose to fifteen dollars. Such was the practical operation of this ad volorem system; besides, it was a system of frauds and perjuries, by which dishonest foeigners were enabled to destroy & drive out of business every honest American importer. Could any man deny the truth of this? Why, then destroy the present admirable tariff, that has worked so well, and adopt such a miserable and rickerty system as this? Why destroy a tariff that had paid since 1842, inclusive, no less than $34,307,224 of the principal and interest of your public debt, and leaving in your Treasury, on the 1st of July, 1945, a balance of $7,658,306, which, added to the above gives a surplus revenue, over and above the ordinary expenditures, of $41, 965,-520, derived from the tariff of 1842, ineluding the payments of that year. This he stated from official annual Treasury reports ot 1843, page 31, of 1844, page 19, and of 1845, page 25. Yet this tariff, which had yielded this large surplus is to be destroyed in the midst of war, and, instead of doubling the duties, as was done in the last war, it is now proposed to reduce them one third.

Mr. S. said he had risen this morning unexpectedly. He had not intended to make a speech, and had already said more than he had intended. He was opposed to this appropriation, and would vote for the amendmeni proposed by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb.)

The question recurred on Mr. Cobb's amendment to strike out the item for pay, &c. of members; when—

Mr. Stewart moved to add to Mr. Bowlin's amendment the following additional proviso:

"*And be it further provided*, That the pay of members of Congress, after the session shall have continued six months, shall be six dollars per day, after seven months four dollars per day, after eight months two dollars per day."

This was rejected.

And the proviso of Mr. Bowlin was then also rejected, without a count.

Movements on the Rio Grande

The New Orleans "Times" of the 21st instant embodies in its account of the late news from the Rio Grande some information which we have not seen in other accounts, as follows:

"The steamer *Big Hatchee* reached Camargo on the evening of the 13th, having on board troops and provisions—a company of the 7th Regiment. Two companies of the same regiment had previously arrived on the steamboats *Brownsville, Enterprise*, and *J. E. Roberts*.—The river was falling rapidly, and the Rancheros were resuming their usual occupations. Col. HAYS's Rangers were not there at that date. They, however, had been in, after making a reconnoissance of the country as far as Monterey. Our informant states that it was reported by the Rangers that they had penetrated to the precipitous cliffs that overhang Monterey, when a trooper (a very adventurous soldier named CUMMINS) reached a point overhanging the Bishop's Palace, which commanded a view of the whole city. The utmost activity seemed to prevail among the Mexicans, who were busily employed in repairing the old fortifications and erecting new ones. The number of troops was not ascertained, but, from the movements observable, it was evident they were preparing every means of defence.

"General TAYLOR is now encamped with four regiments, (Colonels Walton's, Davis's, Dakin's, and Marks's,) with the Alabamians, under Captain Desha, at Buena Vista, on the borders of a lake, seventeen miles north west of Matamoras. The health of the volunteers here, with General TAYLOR, had much improved, owing to the fine air they enjoyed and splendid encamping ground they occupied.

"The steamer *Mercer* arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande, all safe, on the 17th inst. There were no signs of Mexican soldiery in the vicinity of Camargo. This town is but a paltry one, after all, as regards houses and population, the former not being over twenty.

"Capt. WALKER had returned from his expedition to Monterey, and delivered a report, which is said to be a very interesting one, of the state of the country through which he passed, the halting places, &c. There is no probability of any opposition being made to the advance of the American troops between Camargo and Monterey, and, from what could be collected, the Mexican force concentrated at the latter point is extremely insignificant. Nothing regarding the reported approach of Paredes with the army of reserve of an authentic nature has been ascertained at Headquarters, although scouts are out in some numbers for that purpose. Every thing however, seems to announce that the possession of Monterey will be fiercely disputed, as it is, by nature and art, one of the most powerful strongholds in Mexico. The inhabitants and soldiers are daily employed in improving defences."

Transporting a Steamboat over Land.

The transportation of the steam packet Julila Palmer, of about four hundred tons, around the falls between Lake Superior and Huron, has been commenced. She has already been raised seventeen hundred feet, and moved more than half the distance with complete success. The following extract from a Buffalo paper contains the particulars of this astonishing enterprise:

SAULT DE MARIE, July 9th, 1846.—Thus far we have met with success far beyond our most sanguine hope. We have overcome all obstacles, such as ravines, rocks, hills and morass, with rapidity and safety truly astonishing, and are now on the summit level, 1700 feet from the water of our staring point, in 10½ working days, and without accident of any kind. This hauling as thoroughly tested and proved the superiority of the strength and fastenings of the vessel, as everything belonging to her—engine boiler, boats, sails, rigging, furniture, provisions, and a goodly number of hands—are on board, and she makes no complaint.—Ahead of us all is smooth sailing, a queer name to call it by—2500 feet to the water above the portage, which with ordinary success will be overcome in thirteen working days. Then for a good launch and fair start upon the father of Lakes.

I think we shall be ready to ring the starting bell by the first of August.—Thermometer at 90 deg. in the shade to day; we are anxious to get on to the lake to get cool. Daylight from half-past two A. M. till half-past nine P. M. and moonlight for the balance. Beautiful evenings.

A SCENE IN CONGRESS.

We expect quite a scene in the House of Representatives in a day or two.—Gen. McConnell, of Alabama, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, proposed to locate a Land Office some where in his District for the convenience of some of his constituents. A member from Ohio (Mr. Sawyer) moved to lay the motion on the table. The following conversation then occurred:

Mr. McConnell—What has become of my motion Mr. Speaker?

The Speaker—It was laid on the table.

Mr. McConnell—At whose instigation?

The Speaker—On motion of the gentlemen from Ohio.

Mr. McConnell—Which gentleman? Was it Sawyer?

The Speaker nodded assent.

Mr. McConnell—(addressing Mr Sawyer)—Old Sausage, if you ever put your finger in my mess again, I'll present you with a fat sausage, which will last you for a few days. (I omit some hard words.)

The next morning General McConnell was up very early, went to the market and bought a very large sausage, about six inches long, and nearly as many in circumference, which he carried up to the House of Representatives. He laid it on his desk during the day, but had no opportunity to dispose of it.—Some of McConnell's colleagues have been trying to dissuade him from carrying out his purpose. They say it will give the Ohio man cause of offence. He says he intends it for that, and swears that the first opportunity he will present him with the sausage accompanied by the best speech he can make on the occasion. —N. Y. Tribune.

Sub-Treasury and Tresury Notes.

This Administration stands before the People in a singular attitude. One of its leading meaures was avowed to be a Sub-Treasury. The House af Representatives therefore, passed a bill providing that from October next the Gavernment should neither receive nor pay out anything but Gold and Silver. And yet that same House of Representatives, before its members leave Washington, has passed a bill authorizing an issue af ten millions of Treasury Notes! The Sub-Treasury Law rejects the notes of specie-paying Banks; but Congress authorizes an issue of paper which does not even rest upon a specie basis! The Government has spent its surplus. It has rendered the Public Lands valueless for all the purposes of Revenue. It is about to emasculate the Tariff. And then, to carry on its War, it puts "irredeemable paper currency" afloat. Yes, while repudiating the notes of Banks whose paper represents specie. the Government resorts to "shin plaster promises" to pay its creditors!

We do not see, after passing the Treasury Shin Plaster bill how the Senate can have the face to touch the Sub-Treasury abortion. It requires great assurance, on the part of the Administration, after issuing paper without capital, to say that it will neither receive nor pay out Bank Notes. But we suppose our Government is about to imitate the example of the Matron who, after living for years in dependence upon her neighbors, finally becoming the owner of a "brass Kettle," made proclamation that thereafter "*she should neither borrow nor lend.*"—Alb. Journal.

SOLDIERS PAY.

Major-General; $376 per month; aid to ditto, additional pay, $38; Brigadier General, $246; aid to ditto, additional pay, 28; Colonel of Infantry, $166; Lieutenant-Colonel, $145; Major, $129; Capain, 80; first Lieutenant, $65; Adjutant, $33; Surgeant, $13; Corporal, $10; Privates, each $8; Colonel of Cavalry, $184; Lieutenant-Colonel; $102; Major, 141; Captain, $106; first and second Lieutenants, eash $90; Adjutant, $100; Privates, self and horse, $20.

BANK ROBBERY.—A man went into the bank of the State of New York, in Wall street, on Wednesday afternoon, and presented a check for $1600. The teller took the check, and went to the book for the purpose of comparing signatures, and while he was gone, the man who presented the check seized a pile of fifty dollar bills lying on the,counter& before the teller had returned, made off with them, to the amount of $2,500. There has been no clue discovered to the bold robber. It is almost needless to say that the check was a forgery, so that the robber is guilty of a double crime.

The Governor of New York has the appointment of no less than 2,238 officers.

From the Gettysburg Star Extra.

TARIFF MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice the Citizens of Gettysburg, friendly to an adequate Protection of American Industry from a ruinous competition with Foreign Pauper Labor, convened in the Court-house on Friday Evening the 31st of July for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed best adapted to the exigency occasioned by the Repeal of the Tariff of 1842 and the enactment of Mr. M'Kay's "Bill for the reduction of duties on imports." On motion of Hon. JAMES COOPER, the meeting was organized by appointing Col. ROBERT COBEAN President; THOMAS WARREN and JOHN WEIGLE Vice Presidents; and D. A. BUEHLER and D. M'CONAUGHY, Esq. Secretaries.

D. M. SMYSER, Esq., after a few appropriate and eloquent remarks upon the ruinous consequences that must ensue to the Industrial interests of the country from the passage of the new Tariff Law, and the necessity of a union of effort upon the part of all friends of the Protective Policy to remedy and ward off, so far as may be practicable, the evils threatened, moved the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, the interests and the idustry of Pennsylvania are vitally and essentially connected with the system of Protection to American labor and laborers; and whereas, on the subject of the duty and policy of extending adequate protection to such, there is no difference of opinion among the people composing the two great political parties of Pennsylvania, however they may be temporarily misled or deceived by designing men: Therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon the passage by Congress of the Bill to reduce the duties on imports, commonly known as M'Kay's Bill, as striking a fatal blow at the interests of American labor and industry, and especially at those interests of our own State, which are dependent upon Protection for their prosperity and success; and that it therefore becomes the bounden and sacred duty of every Pennsylvanian, without distinction of party, to do all in his power to avert or break the force of the impending blow.

Resolved, That to this end, all the energies of Pennsylvania ought immediately and unremittingly to be directed to the work of procuring a repeal of the law above mentioned, and a restoration of the act of 1842 with such modifications, in its details, if any be necessary, as may be deemed wise and salutary.

Resolved, That with the accomplishment of such an enterprise, no mere party objects or interests ought to be suffered to interfere, but that all, Democrats and Whigs, should, and, we trust, will stand, shoulder to shoulder, whilst all unite their voices to swell the cry of "REPEAL!" in response to the appeal of Hon. Simon Cameron, one of our Senators in Congress, and in obedience to the dictates of an enlightened self interest and sound State policy.

Resolved, That as one means for the accomplishment of this end, we approve of the immediate formation of a Society for the promotion of interests and prosperity of American labor, and to secure a home market for our own agricultural products; and recommend the formation of similar associations throughout the State.

Resolved, That, as a further means, we recommend to the citizens of Pennsylvania, to give, as far as practicable, a preference, in all cases, to home articles, fabrics, and manufactures, over those of foreign nations; and, if deemed expedient, to unite themselves in associations on that principle.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the State Central Committees of the several political parties of the State, to devise in concert, as soon as practicable, the form of a memorial to Congress, to be circulatad throughout every part of the State for signatures, and to be presented to Congress at the commencement of its next session.

Resolved, that the thanks of the country are due to our Representatives and Senators in Congress for their support of the industrial interests, in sustaining the Tariff of 1842 and opposing its repeal; and especially to the Hon. Simon Cameron for his noble, faithful and eloquent exposition and defence of the interests of Pennsylvania, as connected with this great question.

The Resolutions were seconded by A. R. STEVENSON, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks similar in spirit to those of the mover, dwelling more propriety and importance of the suggestion contained in the sixth Resolution, which he trusted would meet with a prompt and cordial resgonse from the Central Committees of the several great Parties.

The Hon. JAMES COOPER, after expressing his pleasure at the commendable spirit of the remarks made by the gentlemen who had preceded him, and warmly approving of the Resolutions before the meeting, entered upon an eloquent and masterly exposition of the necessity of a Protective Policy, the beneficial and revivifying influences of the Tariff of 1842 upon every department of Industry, and the fearful blight that must necessarily pass over the prosperity of the whole country under the operation of the ill-advised and iniquitous measure lately pressed through the National Legislature. Mr. C., in the course of his remarks, warmly commended the efforts of our Senators and representatives in Congress who stood by the Tariff of 1842, and especially the open, manly and honorable stand assumed by Mr. Cameron, who, while Treason was plotting around him against the vital interests of his State, stood manfully up to their defence, and proved himself a champion well worthy of association with the gifted spirits that battled with him in behalf of American industry.

The Resolutions havieg been unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr. Cooper it was

Resolved, That we proceed to form a Society in accordance with the recommendation of the fourth Resolution, to be called "The Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a home market for American Agricultural products"—the Officers of the Association to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording Secretary, two Corresponding Secretaries; and an Executive Committee of nine members.

An invitation being then given to such as desired to connect themselves with the Association a large number of names were handed in; whereupon, on motion of H. J. SCHREINER, Esq., the Association proceeded to an election of Officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Hon. JAMES COOPER.

Vice Presidents—J. B. M'PHERSON, GEO. LITTLE.

Recording Secretary—R. G. HARPER.

Corresponding Secretaries—D. B. BUEHLER, D. M'CONAUGHY, Esq.

Mr. Cooper having returned his acknowledgements to the Association for the honor conferred in selecting him as its presiding Officer, on motion of J. B. M'Pherson, Esq. it was

Resolved, That an adjourned meeting of the Association be held in the Court-house on Tuesday evening Aug. 4, to perfect its organization; and that D. M. Smyser, Esq., with the Officers, be a Committee to draft and report a Constitution.

On motian of D. M. Smyser, Esq. it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers in the county; that the papers throughout the State be respectfully requested likewise to insert them—and that the Secretaries also furnish a copy to the Chairman of the several State Central Committees, calling their especial attention to the 6th Resolution.

(SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.)

Later from the seat of War.

We have a little later news from the Rio Grande, brought to New Orleans by the Steamer Alabama, which sailed from Brasos on the 16th ult, Capt. Myers, of the Army, Capt. McKenzie, and Lieut. Kelley, together with 110 volunteers, all on the sick list came passengers. We copy the subjoined items from the New Orleans papers:

The Tropic says: "We are informed by a gentleman just from the seat of War that Gen. Taylor, is gradually sending his troops into the interior of Mexico, shoving along one regiment after another, forming the line that is to march to Monterey. The stores of the army are transported from the Brasos to Rio Grande in wagons, and then shipped on board of small steamboats to Matamoras, Reynosa, and Camargo—the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande being so bad that Colonel Whiting will not permit United States boats to go in or out to the Brasos to load.

"Major Thomas has been superceded as Quartermaster at Brasos Santiago by Major McRae.

"The British brig of-war Rose is off the mouth of the Rio Grande. Capt. Perry, the commander, started from Point Isabel with despatches for General Taylor. (What is in those despatches?)—The roads being by him considered impassable, he sent them forward by Mr. Turner, the Captain going back to his ship.

"Fort Brown, it is stated, has four feet of water in its interior, the Rio Grande is so high.

"Mr. Shatzell having had no orders from Washington to the contrary, has resumed his office of American Consul at Matamoras.

"Gen. Taylor, it is said, is much worried by the annoyances of forwarding troops, and being perplexed with getting supplies."

The Times says: "We learn that the court martial on Capt. Thomas terminated on the 15th ultimo, and the general impression is that he has been acquitted. The proceedings, however, will not be made public until they have been approved and confirmed by the President at Washington. One passage of his reported defence had been commented on with admiration by all in the camp at Matamoras. He said that, in the performance of the act for which he was tried—rashness or precipitancy. we believe—he did not see the numbers of the enemy: all he saw was the Mexican flag waving over American soil, and he was willing to risk his own life in the attempt to cut it down."

Correspondence of the Bee.

MATAMORAS July 12, 1846.

Saturday we received a letter from a Captain of Infantry at Reynosa, in which he says the high waters continue to increase, and that Camargo has been severely injured by the overflow, if not destroyed. Its situation is three miles from the Rio Grande, on the San Juan river, and it was reported at Reynosa that but three houses had been left, but this is not credited here; there is no doubt, however, but that the place has suffered dreadfully. About Reynosa all the fields on the river have been destroyed. and many a cabin swept away, but the town, being on a high mound, is and will be unscathed.

A steamer started for Camargo a day or two since, and another leaves this evening for the same place. Three companies of the 7th Infantry, en route for that place, reached Reynosa on the 8th, and the balance of the regiment were hourly looked for. It is thought that, if we occupy Monterey during the summer, it will be from Camargo, instead of Mier, that the line will start, and the depot of provisions will be at that place.

At Gen. Smith's encampment (Louisiana Volunteers) I understand a number of severe cases of sickness have occurred.

About forty-five or fifty members of the different companies of the Jackson Regiment have been discharged or furloughed in consequence of sickness, and will reach New Orleans about the time this will.

The Catholic Chaplains sent out by President Polk to officiate for the soldiers professing that faith attempted this morning to address the citizens of Matamoras, but they were refused the use of the church either to speak or preach in. It may all be very well to tell the Mexicans they were sent here for the purpose of administering their faith to the soldiers, but it will not do to tell any body else so. Whatever the design of the Chief Magistrate in sending them may be I cannot tell, but I believe their mission has more to do with the Mexican citizen than the American soldier. Perhaps to convince them that we do not wage a religious war, and to win their affections.

From the St. Louis Republican July 16.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Two gentlemen, on their return from Oregon arrived in this city yesterday.—One of them, Mr. Palmer, belongs to Indiana; the other, Mr. Smith, is from Ohio.

These gentlemen, in company with some fifteen others, left Oregon City on the 5th of March, and Dr. Whitman's missionary establishment on the Wallawalla river, on the 14th of April. This missionary establishment is represented as in a flourishing condition, and enjoying the confidence of the Indians.

Oregon City contains a population of about eight hundred. It contains two churches, one a Methodist and the other a Catholic Church—two flour mills and three saw mills. Oregon City is now the residence of Dr. McLaughlin, who has resigned his post in the Hudson Bay Company and is actively employed in measures for the improvement of the territory. The canal around the Wallamette Falls for the erection of which a bill passed the Oregon Legislature last year, it is now proposed to convert into a railroad and it is expected that this will be done in a year or two.

The territory of Oregon itself is represented to contain a population of about 7000, all prosperously employed, and those who went to that country last year are well satisfied with their situation.—The intercourse between the Hudson Bay Company and the Americans was of a very friendly character. It is the opinion that the treaty arrangement will not be satisfactory to the Americans, but the Hudson Bay Company seem to have anticipated very accurately the boundary which has been established. The country North of the Columbia, which has been generally represented as of a very poor and indifferent quality, is not so regarded by our informant. It is susceptible of cultivation, and is cultivated to a very considerable extent by the Hudson Bay Company, who find a market for wheat, at $2,50 per bushel in the Russian possessions.

This party pursued the usual route, returning home. It is a broadly marked wagon road, some of the difficulties of which are soon to be obviated by contemplated improvements in the region of the Cascade mountains.

Mr. Smith gives a most melancholly account of the progress and sufferings of the St. Joseph's company of emigrants, which left in 1845, under the pilotage of Mr. Meek. The company lost their way and endured incredible hardships. They were out forty days longer than usual, and before their arrival at the Dallas of the Columbia, some seventy-five of the company had died. A short supply of provisions, and that of the worst quality—very poor cattle—produced what was called the "camp fever." Frequently, too, they were twenty-four hours without water for the children or the sick.

From the National Intelligencer.

The War of Conquest.

That there has hitherto been no step taken, by Congress, to interpose its authority to restrain the President from carrying out his designs of conquest and domination upon Mexico, must be either because Congress does not believe in their existence, or has no disposition to thwart them.

To show that the report of such designs is not without foundation, and that designs af conquest, in the fullest sense of the term, ARE entertained, we present to our readers the following evidence, not to be slighted, of one who evidently speaks from perseal knowledge:

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF July 23

"We care not how explicitly they (the Democratic organs) may deny any design on the part of the Administration to prosecute a war of conquest in Mexico. The thing has been determined upon already. Instructions have been given to the commanding officers of the army which leave no room to question the views of the Administration on this point. IT IS TO BE A WAR OF CONQUET, regardless of wrongs suffered by citizens of, or expenditures incurred in the prosecution of the war by the United States.—We speak carefully and advisedly when we say that no peace can take place—no terms of compromise will be accepted—no medium will be recognised, *which has not for its basis the absolute surrender of Upper and Lower California, and the Department of New Mexico*, tothe United States. On no ground will the Administration consent to a cessation of hostilities, even for a moment. This is the ultimatum—this the basis of the instructions to the commanding generals of the army. The Rio Grande to be the boundary line between so much of the Mexican territory as is not swallowed up in this demand of the Administration—*New Mexico and the whole of Californias* to be the absolute property of the United States! Whatever the "NEWS" may say, it is to be a war of acquisition—of conquest—the terms of which are dictated by the Administration *beforehand*—made a condition precedent—and not dependent on the final settlement of the differences between the two nations. If any Senator or Representative shall be desirous of ascertaining the true import of the instructions which have issued from Washington, let a demand be made on the President for ALL the correspondence, and it will be found that we have not spoken without authority."

Our readers will find by the following letter from the Secretary of War to Col. Stevenson of New York, that the Government have definite designs in relation to the Mexican Provinces, and that *conquest* is the object aimed at. The letter was laid before Congress in obedience to some call for information.

War Department, June 26, 1846.

Sir:—The President having determined to send a regiment of Volunteers around Cape Horn to the Pacific, to be employed in prosecuting hostilities to some province of Mexico, probably in Upper California, has authorized me to say, that if you will organize one on the conditions hereinafter specified, and tender its services, it will be accepted. It is proper it should be done with the consent of the Governor of New York. The President expects, and indeed requires, that great care should be taken to have it composed of suitable persons—I mean of good habits—as far as practicable. of various pursuits, AND SUCH AS WOULD BE LIKELY TO REMAIN AT THE END OF THE WAR, EITHER IN OREGON, OR IN ANY OTHER TERRITORY IN THAT REGION OF THE GLOBE, WHICH MAY THEN be a part of the United States.

The act of the 18th of May last authorizes the acceptance of volunteers for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico. The condition of the acceptance in this case must be a tender of service during the war, aod it must be explicitly understood that they may be discharged without a claim of returning home, wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it is in the THEN territory of the United States, or may be taken to the nearest or most convenient territory belonging to the United States, and there discharged.

The men must be apprised that their term of service is for the war; that they are to be discharged as above specified, and that they aae to be employed on a distant service. IT IS, HOWEVER VERY DESIRABLE THAT IT SHOULD NOT BE PUBLICLY KNOWN OR PROCLAIMED THAT THEY ARE TO GO TO ANY PARTICULAR PLACE.—On this point great caution is enjoined.—The communication to the officers and men must go so far as to remove all just grounds of complaint that they have been deceived in the nature and the place of the service.

It is expected that the regiment will be in readiness to embark as early as the first of August next, if practicable steps will be immediately taken to provide for transportation.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

W. L. MARCY, Sec'y of War.

Col. J. D. Stevenson, N. York city.

Whig Nominations.

The Conferees of Somerset, Fayette and Greene counties, have re-nominated the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, the champion of American Industry, for Congress. The friends of Protection in his district owe it to themselves to give him a vigorous and hearty support. The British Free Trade Bill which has just been passed by Congress *must be repealed*, and in this work the services of Andrew Stewart upon the floor of Congress are indispensible. We predict his re-election by a largely increased majority, though we have no doubt the Free Traders will make a dead set against him. He is a thorn in their side.—Pa. Intel.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel Esq. the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of William Silbaugh deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 7th day of September next (1846) and shew cause if any they have why the Real Estate of said Wm. Silbaugh dec'd should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. W. H. PICKING.

July 28, 1846 *Clerk*

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs.

R. L. STEWART, Clerk.

July 21, '46.

Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Husband, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Register of Wills, Letters of administratioh with the Will annexed on the estate of Elizabeth Husband, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment on or before the 20th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Somerset, on or before said day.

SIMON GEBHART,

july 14, '46-6t. Adm'r &c.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 7th day of September next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The final Account of Michael Snyder and Henry Snyder, acting administrators of Dewalt Snyder, deceased.

The Account of John Snyder, administrator of Ann Boyer, deceased.

WM. H. PICKING,

August 4, 1846. Clerk.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of February Term 1846. No. 174.

IN the matter of the application of "The German Reformed Congregation, at Beam's Church" of Somerset township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, for a charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit: 15th July, 1846. The Petition of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a charter of incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein, set forth and contained appearing to be lawful, and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court.

A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursurnce of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of John Brubaker in the town of Berlin, on Tuesday the 1st of September next, the following real estate, late the property of Elisabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, viz.—

A certain tract of land,

situate in allegheny township, adjoining lands of John Poorbaugh, Samuel Boyer George Poorbaugh and others, containing one hundred and sixty five acres, be the same more or less, with the appertenances.

TERMS—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Charles Heffley, Trustee, &c.

By order of the Court,

W. H. PICKING,

Aug. 5, 1846. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on *Saturday the 29th day of August next*, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Jacob Swank deceased, viz:

One Plantation

and tract of land, situete in Somerset township, 3 miles North East from Somerset Borough, near the Somerset and Stoystown road, adjoining lands of Christian Saylor, Henry J. Heiple, Jacob Snyder Esq., John Swank and others, containing, **288 ACRES** and allowance, 150 acres of which are clear, with about 25 or 30 acres in meadow, on which are erected a large two story log house weatherboarded, a log barn, stables and other buildings, there is also a large apple orchard, with an apple-mill and cider press on the the premises, as also several never failing streams of good water.

TERMS made known on the dayof sale.

Also at the same time and

place, will be sold the following personal property viz.—1 ten plate Stove and pipe, 1 Bureau, Kitchen Cubboard, 1 Buffalo Robe, 4 or 5 double coverlets, a lot of bedding, and a variety of Kitchen furniture, on a reasonable credit.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M, and due attendance will be given.

SAMUEL HUNSAKER,
SAMUEL SWANK,

July 28 1846. Adm'rs.

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES

in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thanktul for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., punctually attended to

JOHN TONER.

july 28, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the house of David Williamson, in the township of Somerset and county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said Rosanna Shaffer, dec'd, to and among her children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value, and appraise the same, according law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

july 21, '46-6t. Sheriff.

State of Pennsylvania.
Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846.

Present Honorable J. S. Black, President, and John McCarty and George Chorpenning, associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the estate of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th, 1846. the final account of David Weimer, administrator of said deceased, confirmed by the court, and July 15th, A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel W. Pearson, Isaac Hugus and Samuel Gaither, Esqrs., auditors to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of the Administrator, to wit, the sum of three thousand five hundred and ninety one dollars and twenty cents, ($3591, 20) to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same.

Three weeks notice of the Auditors' meeting to be published in one paper in Somerset county, Penn'a. and same notice in one weekly paper in Louisville Kentucky, and in Saint Louis Missouri.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset County, Penn'a. deceased.

IN pursuance of the above commission the undersigned auditors therein named, will meet at the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking in Somerset Borough, County and State aforesaid, on *Friday the 28th day of August next*, to perform the duty thereby enjoined upon them, at which time and place, all persons interested are notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
I. HUGUS,
S. GAITHER,

Somerset, July 21, 1846. Auditors.

The Weekly Louisville Journal and Weekly Missouri Republican will copy, as per order of court, and send a copy of each number of their respective papers containing the advertisement to this office.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphan's court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846. Before the Hon. J. S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning & John McCarty, Esqrs., associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Samuel Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th A D 1846, the court appoint Samuel Gaither, Esq., auditor to report a distribution of the balance in hand of administrators to and among the creditors.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING.

july 21, '46. Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing commission the subscriber will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next, to discharge the duties injoined on him thereby, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

SAMUEL GAITHER.

July 21, 1846. Auditor.

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, *viz:*—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:

ANDREW STEWART,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset county will be held at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening of Court week, (1st September,) to give an expression of opinion on the leading questions which now agitate the country.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, it is expected, will be present to address the meeting.

The friends of a protective Tariff and of domestic industry generally are invited to attend, it being probable that measures for the furtherance of these objects will be taken by the meeting. MANY.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A Boy from the country will be taken as an apprentice at this office, if application be made soon.

☞Attention is invited to some excellent remarks of Mr. Stewart, which are given on first page.

☞Read the proceedings of a public meeting recently held at Gettysburgh.

☞We cannot at this time answer with certainty the queries of our friend of the Brownsville Free Press, but expect to to be able to do so shortly.

☞The President has nominated Judge Grier of Pittsburg to fill the vacant seat on the Supreme Bench, to which Judge Woodward had been nominated.

☞James K. Polk has vetoed the bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

☞The Whigs of Indiana Armstrong, &c., have nominated Mr. Alexander Irvine, of Clearfield, for Congress.

☞"Will our neighbor be fair enough to publish that section of the Act of Assembly which he says 'prohibits the publication of the Sheriff's sales in the *Herald* for the future."—*Somerset Visitor*

Certainly we will, and make you our best bow into the bargain. Here is the section:—

"SECTION 2. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for the Sheriffs and Coroners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to publish the sales of real estate, as required by the sixty-third section of the Act of sixteenth June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in any two newspapers published in any one office, or in any two newspapers published by any one man, or any one company of men.

It ought to be understood that by the Act of 1836, the Sheriffs were required to advertise in one English and one German paper, where such are published in their respective counties—and under that Act, the Sheriff of this county advertised in the "Herald" and the "Republican," both papers being published by us and in the same office. The effect of the late Act, however, is, that hereafter he *must* publish in the "Republican" and the "Visitor," but *cannot* publish in the "Herald."

Having now gratified the wishes of "our neighbors," will *they* be "fair enough" to answer the following queries?

Does the late Act, although purporting to be a *general* one, affect any establishment in the State other than *ours*, and if so, where is that establishment, and what is the political complexion of the papers there published?

Was any application made to the Legislature, by petition or otherwise, for the passage of such a law? If so, will yon please inform us whence came such application?

If no such application was made, at whose instance and for whose benefit was this law enacted?

Are you prepared to deny that a petition on the subject was got up last winter in the Borough of Somerset and signed by some of the prominent Locofocos here, as well as by some who are not *very* prominent?

We merely ask for information.

☞A Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Telegraph, in a letter dated 1st instant, says:—

Yesterday we had another of Mr. Stewart's able speeches, in which he proposed the establishment of Societies for the purpose of protecting home manufactures.—His idea was, that in all parts of the Union such societies should be formed, the members of which should use their influence to prevent others from purchasing a cent's worth of any thing manufactured abroad, whilst they should studiously avoid it themselves In this way the revenue of the country would not be built up on the ruins of American industry, and in a very brief space the originators and creators of the McKay bill would earnestly beseech the Whigs to save the country from destruction, and the Locofoco party from annihilation. We will here predict that if this bill should be in operation one year, such a feeling of hatred and disgust will be engendered in every American breast, that every member of the 29th Congress who voted for it, will be regarded with the most marked contempt, and instead of being trusted with a seat in either House again, will be allowed to dwindle into insignificance, and left to die and be forgotten. Strong as this language is, it is weak enough.

A Home League.

We are inclined to think that the best thing the American people can do to mitigate the evils which must necessarily result from the passage of the British Tariff bill, will be to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Stewart, of forming societies for the encouragement of Home Industry. The people of Adams county have already acted upon that suggestion, and we are gratified to learn that it is in contemplation to to take some similar action on the subject at the county meeting which is to be held in Somerset on Tuesday evening of the ensuing court week.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road.

We find the following statement in relation to the purport of a speedy commencement and completion of this road, under the fostering support of the Baltimore Company, in a letter from Baltimore, published in the New York Herald.

The Hon. Louis McLane, is expected to return to this country by the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 4th of August. He is still the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has, I learn, given his prompt approval of the proposed connection of this road with the Connellsville Road, making a direct connection with the Ohio at Pittsburgh from Baltimore. Hor this purpose is he authorized by the company to obtain a loan of $3,000,000, so that the work can be immediately commenced; and I learn that he has received the assurance from British capitalists that any amount may be required will be forthcoming when called for. There is no man, perhaps, in the Union in whom the British capitalists have more confidence than Louis McLane, and on his honor and judgment, they are always ready to loosen their purse strings. Arrangements are now making to survey the route to Pittsburgh, and during the next winter the whole route well be put under contract.

The Vote of Dallas.

The following was the vote on the motion ordering the free trade bill to a third reading.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickenson, Dix, Fairfield Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennypacker, Rush, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.—27,

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cemeron, Cilley, John M Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La. Johnson, of Md Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge.—27.

The vote being a tie, the interests of Pennsylvania were held in the hands of her own son, Vice President Dallas; but like a recreant, whose vision was directed more to the flesh pots at Washington than the welfare of his State, he voted with the Free Traders, YEA, and thus cut off all hopes of its defeat.

Mr. Niles moved to postpone the bill until December, and made a powerful speech, full of indignation, and was followed by Mr. Cameron, who denounced the bill, and said from this day forth would be heard the cry of "REPEAL."

The motion to postpone was lost, yeas 26, nays 28, Messrs. Webster, Davis and Huntington then addressed the Senate in strong arguments against the bill, when the debate was closed by Mr. Simmons, in opposition to this, and the vote taken on the bill in breathless silence, which resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnigan, Lewis, McDuffie Pennypacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntingdon, Johnson, of La. Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge.—27. So the bill passed.

☞The Vice President is guilty of the mean and contemptible falsehood of stating in his apology for voting for the British Bill, that he had no power to amend it, but must vote for it, as he found it, and this, too, in the face of the fact that he had not half an hour before, *given the casting vote against a motion to amend it!* When the fellow determined to surrender himself to the British and slave holders he evidently resolved to stop at no falsehood that might appear to justify his treason. Poor, miserable, degraded wretch. —Lancaster Union.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Camargo Taken--U. S. Troops Moving Forward.

The steamer Fashion arrived at New Orleans from Brazos St. Jago on the 25th ult. She brought verbal reports that there was a general movement of the troops up the Rio Grande—General Taylor remaining at Matamoras, sending the troops forward as fast as his means would permit.

Advices had been received of the taking of Camargo without firing a shot. When the United States troops arrived at that place, Carrajabal was on the opposite side of the River Jt. Juan, but offered no resistance.

Gen. Taylor had received advices by scouts that there were only about three hundred troops in Monterey. The general impression was that there would be no resistance to the U. S. troops this side of that city, on account of the quietness of the enemy—the impression gaining ground in the army that negotiations for peace were on foot.

It was said that Paredes was afraid to leave the capital, on account of a suspected attempt at revolution in his absence.

There was a report that Mr. Lumsden, of the Picayune, and his party, had been cut off by the Indians, but it was not creditad.

The volunteers were suffering from diarrhœa—otherwise the health of the army was good.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. TAYLOR UPON MONTEREY.

The proposed movement of General Taylor upon Monterey, says the New Orleans Picayune, is well known in all parts of Mexico. Letters from Monterey represented that the inhabitants of that city were much alarmed at the prospect as they possessed very slight means of defence. All the accounts represent that the army of the North, formerly under Arista, but at present under Mejia, was concentrated at Linares to the number of 4000. A paper from the city of Mexico devotes a labored article to prove that it cannot be the intention of Gen. T. to march to Monterey directly, leaving this force to operate upon his flank and rear. It considers the command of Mejia quite sufficient, considering the strength of Linares and the natural difficulties of the country, to hold Gen. Taylor in check, or to annoy him upon the march, so that ample time will be afforded to take up a second and more sold line of defence.

Mr. Polk--Violated Pledges.

The broken promises and violated pledges of Mr. Polk are fast consigning him to the doom pronounced upon him by Mr. HANNEGAN, the U. S. Senator from Indiana, and one of his own most zealous friends. Mr. H. declared during the Oregon discussion that the President was pledged to 54 40 so irrecoverably, that any retreat would doom him to an infamy so deep "that there would be for him no resurrection." But Mr. Polk did retreat—he shrunk in terror before the growl of the British lion, and signed away an immense territory which he had solemnly declared belonged to this country—aye to which our title, in his own language, was "clear and undisputable."—What wonder, then, that he should desert the Tariff of 1842! What wonder that he should abandon those Pennsylvania democrats who had pledged him to stand by that beneficial law!

But what will the Tariff men of Pennsylvania say? Will they basely submit to the treachery, bow at the foot of power, rather than manfully maintain their own interests and their own principles? Will they willingly submit to the base betrayal of a measure which has entailed upon us national prosperity? We shall see.

Hearken to Mr. Hannegan—hearken to the voice of indignant patriotism rebuking the traitor! Mr. Hannegan said after the Oregon treaty was signed:

"Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever John Tyler was! His treachery to the Democratic party is ten thousand times more base, infamous and inexcusable, than that of John Tyler to the Whigs! He is utterly unworthy of confidence! The truth is not in him, and he can never again secure the support of any considerable portion of the democratic party!!! The morning after Mr. Haywood made his speech in the Senate, and made the asseveration which I denied, the President sent for me. It was his own voluntary act. The interview was unsolicited on my part. He then declared to me, most solemnly and uenquivocally, that Mr. Haywood had no authority whatever for the declarations he made—that they were entirely gratuitous, unjust and unfounded—that he *would suffer his right arm to fall from its socket, his hand to be withered, before he would consent to a treaty on the 49th parallel, or any line short of* 54 40.!!!"

The project of a Railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg—the great antagonistic scheme to the "Right of Way;" seems to be in rather a dasperate position. Ten millions at the very least would be required to construct it. The books for subscription were opened a good while in Philadelphia, and about $850,000 snbscribed—not enongh, we believe, to secure the Charter. The subscriptions at Lancaster, Harrisburg and other places in the interior were mere nothings. After a long struggle, and great controversy in the public prints, the Common Council of Philadelphia has determined by a tie vote not to subscribe the two and a half millions which were expected from that quarter. This seems to be a wise decision, for the City would no doubt have to step in still deeper, and in trying to sustain the '*Railroad on stilts*,' would no doubt have swamped its own credit and laid an intolerable load upon its tax-payers.—[York Republican.

DIED:

On tha 25th July, of scarlet fever, JOEL, infant son of Mr. Joseph Brubaker of Somerset township, aged 3 years, 4 months and 9 days.

ASSELBLY.

GEORGE MOWRY, Esq., is recommended as a candidate for the State Legislature, by many voters of

BROTHERSVALLEY TOWNSHIP.

August 4, 1846.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, in recommended for county Auditor by STONYCREEK.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

THE WARM WEATHER.

4) THE sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exercise a most baneful effect on the human system, debiltating and prostrating it.—The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature. At such times 'Jayne's Carminative" never fails to, afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in earliest stages of the summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Life! Life!! Life!!!

"All that a man hath will he give for life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting blood, and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr, JAYNE'S EXPECTORAMT never fails to give relief, and cures after every means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cure, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown, Pa.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of January Term, 1844. No. 6.

AND now to wit: 6, August 1844. The account of George Weller, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office, and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 7th day of September next.

Proth'y Office Somerset, August 11, '46 } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Stray Mare.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 4th of July 1846

ONE ROAN MARE,

about fourteen years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY BAUCHER.

aug. 11, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Shockey, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Christian Shockey, dec'd, in the township of Greenville, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 14th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among the widow and children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

july 21, '46-4t. Sheriff.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16,'46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, June 23, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. } June 2, 1846. }

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26. 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,

Addison tp, july 28, 1846.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, Somerset county, on the 28th of June, 1846,

One sorrel mare with ball face,

about four years old last spring, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. VALENTINE TISE.

july 28,'46

"Pro Bono Publico."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Sheriff of Somerset County will offer for sale by public outcry, in the Borough of Somerset on Friday the 28th day of August 1846, the following real estate—

A tract of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Michael Firestine.

A tract of land, situate in Addison tp, containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of John Bell.

A tract of land, situate in Addison township, containing 100 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Rook.

A tract of land, situate in Conemaugh township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Riffle.

A house and lot in the Borough of Somerset, as the property of Samuel Lint.

A tract of land in Addison township containing 270 acres, more or less; and one other tract, containing 260 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Bird.

A tract of land, situate in Somerset township, containing 152 acres, more or less, as the property of Jacob Shallis.

A tract of land in Stonycreek township containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Keller.

A house and lot in Stoystown, as the property of Lobingier Kimmel.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at August term 1846, commencing on Monday the 31st day.

Godard	vs Hartzell
Millers assignee	vs Clarke
Neff	vs Ankeny
Flick	vs Hanna
Garman	vs Neff & Rankin
Summy & wife	vs Tisue & wife
Summy et al	vs Tisue
Knopsdyder	vs Imhoff
Kimmel	vs Kimmel
Scott	vs Swank
Hunter	vs Brant
Garretson	vs Countryman et al
Robinson & Frisbe	vs Flick
Rankin's use	vs Neff et al
Young	vs Meese bail &c
Wable	vs Wable
Same	vs Augustine
Foust	vs Custer
Griffith	vs Richards
Hoover	vs Philippi
Long's use	vs Saylor
Same	vs Same
Barns use	vs Kimmel
Kimmel	vs Shockey
Robinson & Frisbie	vs Meese
Koontz	vs Koontz
Moyer	vs Moyer et al
Chorpenning	vs Putman
Schell's use	vs Cummins
Chorpenning's use	vs Stoner
Lenhart	vs Lenhart

A. J. OGLE.

Aug. 4 1846. Prothonotary

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, here will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Tuesday the 1st day of September next, the following real estate late of Henry Geisey dec'd.

Three Lots of Ground,

lying contiguous to Berlin borough, bounded by Main cross street on the north, Mulberry alley on the west, and Cherry alley on the south, numbered on the general plan of said town 28, 29 and 30.

Also one other lot, on which are erected a one-story house and stable, adjoining lot of William Shunk on the west, and other lot of Henry Geisey.

Also one other lot, numbered 17, adjoining the last mentioned on the west.

Also lot number 16 on the general plan of said town, adjoining the lot of the Rev. William Conrad.

Terms:—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Lowry and John Geisey, Executors of said deceased. By order of the court,

WM. H. PICKING.

Aug. 4,'46. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 14th day of July 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of Sam'l W. Pearson, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on the 7th September, A. D. (1846.) And accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Jacob Moses, de'd at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day, July A. D. 1846.

WM H PICKING,

july 21, '46 Clerk.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in propertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT,
July 21, '46,* Adm'r.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WE command you, that you attach William Armstrong, late of your County, by all and singular his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset, in and for said county, on the last Monday of August next, there to answer George Pile, of a plea of debt, not exceeding $150. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they, and every of them, be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein: And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said Court, at Somerset, this 11th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A J. OGLE, Prothonotary.
july 13, '46 6t.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 28th day of August next, the following real estate, late the estate of David Clifford, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land,

containing 352¾ acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belooging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about **80 ACRES** cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnkike road, in Jenner township.

TERMS; one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds,

Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said dec'd.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
July 21 1846. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on *Thursday the 20th day of August next*, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Frederick P. H. Walker, dec'd viz:

One Tract of Land,

situate in Summit and Brothersvalley townships, containing three hundred and eighty four acres and sixty perches and allowance, adjoining lands of Peter P. H. Walker, Peter Walker Sr. Rudolph Boose, Benjamin Bitner, Jacob P. Walker and Henry Hauger, with about one hundred and eigty acres of clear land, on which is erected a

Dwelling House

and large Bank Barn; at least forty acres are in good meadow; there are also a good sugar camp and two orchards, with an abundance of water on the premises,

TERMS:—One third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi annually duaing her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased—eighteen hundred dollars to be paid in hand, and the residue in seven equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Samuel Miller, Trustee for the sale of said real estate. By the Court.

W. H. PICKING,
July 21 1846. Clerk.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

Proth'y office, July 21, '46. } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary

NEW DRUG AND
MEDICINE STORE
IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

A Word to Mothers!

HEALTH is one of the best gifts of parents to their children, and without it, all the advantages of fortune are but evils in disguise. Nature always admonishes the parent when aid is required. If a young child cries much it must be ill, for it is not capable of being affected by any ideas, but those of bodily pain or pleasure. At such times mothers are apt to give their infants *cordials*, containing intoxicating or stupyfying properties, and though this may answer their immediate purpose, what is the result? The children either die in convulsions, or live miserable and unhealthy, pined in their growth, with debilitated stomachs, and palsied nerves. The food designed by nature for children is so clearly pointed out, that it is marvellous how any person can be mistaken, the breast of the mother, or bread and milk for infants, is so clearly adapted to the delicate state of their stomachs, that nothing can be substituted equally nutritious and wholesome. It is at the critical period of "*teething*," or when the infant is withdrawn from the mother's breast, in order to substitute a stronger diet, that those fatal diseases arise which sweep off so many tens of thousands of infants annually. Who can estimate the ravages made by "Cholera Infantum!" And yet there is a specific for it, which has *never been known to fail*, when applied according to diaections. "JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM" is a remedy that has restored many a languishing babe to the arms of the delighted mother, restoring vigor to the system, at the same time that it eradicated the disease. As 'men are but children of a larger growth,' the same remedy will be found equally efficacious in Cholera Morbus, Nervous or Sick Headache, and indeed all diseases that arise from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown, Pa.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

3) THESE pills may be taken *at all times*, and in most diseases in inflammatory intermittent, remittent, bilious, and every form of FEVER—Jaundice and Liver complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called impurity of Blood; also for Female Complaints, Costiveness, &c., and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative, or purgative medicine may be required.

Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of this Sanative, especially if the Tonic Vermifuge be used in conjunction.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

August 4,'46.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset on and for said county on the 15th day of July, A. D, 1846. Before the Honorable Judge thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Rogers Marshall and John Tantlinger, administrators of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit, July 15th, A D 1846. On petition of F. B. Murdock, intermarried with Mary E. one of the daughters of said John Graham, dec'd.

The Court grant a rule on Phœbe Marshall, administratrix of Rogers Marshall, dec'd, who was one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, and on John Tantlinger, who was also one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 7th day of September 1846, and shew cause if any they have why the confirmation should not be taken off said account, and the same referred to Auditors for settlement and adjustment.

Extract from the Records, certified this 15th day of July 1846.

WM H PICKING,
july 26 46-6t Clerk.

Somerset county, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 15th day of July, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Griffith, Sen. deceased.

Now to wit, July 15th, 1846. The court appoint Sam'l W Pearson, Samuel Gaither and Isaac Hugus, Esquires, auditors to make distribution among the legatees, &c, mentioned in will of said deceased, according to law and report.

Extract from the record of said court certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W H PICKING,
Clerk,

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above commission, the undersigned auditors, will meet at the Hotel of Wm H Picking in Somerset Borough, on Thursday the 27th day August next, to perform the duty enjoined upon them, at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
SAMUEL GAITHER,
ISAAC HUGUS,
Somerset, July 21,'46. Auditors.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 5th Monday of August next, (31st day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

BLANK
PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

GRAND MILITARY

Encampment on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September 1846, at Somerset, Pa

The undersigned Committees of Invitation and arrangement appointed by the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, on the 4th day of July inst., take great pleasure in announcing to the several Regiments, Battalions and companies of organized Volunteers of Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair and Bedford counties, Penna., and of Alleghany county, Md., that a military encampment is contemplated at Somerset, to commence on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, and to continue four days. Special invitations will in a few days be directed to the commanding officers of all the companies in the above named counties, whose names can be ascertained.

We need scarcely say, that whether as citizens or soldiers, we will be prepared to greet all with a cordial reception and to render their visit pleasant and agreeable.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, JOHN C. KURTZ,
G. CHORPENNING, Jr. JOHN NEFF,
A. J. OGLE, WM. P. AMKENY,
THOS. E. OGDEN.

Committee of Invitation.

Isaac Ankeny.	C. F. Mitchell,
J. R. Edie,	Jas. H. Benford,
John McCreery,	Joseph Cummins,
S. Gebhart,	Wm. B. Coffroth,
S. Gaither,	Philip Husband,
M. Tredwell,	R. L. Stewart,
Wm. H. Picking,	B. F. Beatiy,
Daniel Flick.	

Committe of Arrangement.

☞Editors of newspapers in the counties above mentioned are requested to copy.

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Swenk, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Swenk (of Jacob) late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to meet them at the house of Jacob Snyder, Esq., in said township, on Friday the 21st day of August next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL HUNSACKER.
of Somerset tp.
SAMUEL SWENK,
of Quemahoning tp.
june 21,'46-6t.

JURY LIST.

For August Term 1846,

(COMMENCING ON THE 31st DAY.)

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset br.	John O. Kimmel
	John Witt
Somerset tp.	Daniel Stahl
	John Benford of T,
	Sam'l will
	John Gardiner
	Jocob Young of G.
	Jacob Weller
Jenner	John Duncan
	Samuel Griffith
	Wm. Hoover
Addison	James Campbell
Shade	Henry Ling
Elklick	P. Miller of Jona.
	Benj. Wilhelm
	Thomas Potter
Berlin	Charles Heffley
Turkeyfoot	Jacob Gearhart
Brothers valley	Philip Umberger
	Solowon Barkley
	W. Johnston
Milford	Charles Cramer
Conemaugh	Michael Stufft
Allgeheny	Samuel Boyer

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Southampton,	Samulel Close
	Daniel Fichtner,
Summit,	Peter Heckart,
	Abm. H. Miller,
Somerset br.	Benj. Woolley,
	Martin Halterbaum,
	Jacob Myers,
	John Hugus,
Somerset tp.	Henry Baker,
	Jacob Koontz,
	John Marteeny Sr.
	Jeremiah Snyder,
	Philip Mowry,
	David Smith,
	Jacob Snyder,
Shade	John Foust.
Stonycreek	James Cook,
	John A Miller,
	Jacob Fike,
	Daniel P. Walker,
	Martin Moyer,
	Jacob Brandt.
Conemaugh	Henry Heckman,
Paint	Peter Berkeypile,
	Joseph Berkey,
	Joseph Lehman,
Brothersvalley	Jacob Cover
	Jno. Atchison jr.
	Jacob Miller,
	Jesse Long,
	Jacob Good,
Stoytown	C. Beam,
	Jos. Johnson,
Addison	Wm. Campbell,
	Daniel Turney
	John Hartzell,
Quemahoning	Daniel Zimmerman,
	Benj. Bowman,
	Henry Peterson,
Milford	John Critchfield,
	Peter Putman,
	Geo. Scott
	Ludwig Sanner,
	Jacob Schrack,
Elklick	Robert Patton.
Jenner	Geo. Snyder,
	Michael Kring,
Turkeyfoot	Jno. Bowlsby,

Somerset, July 14, '46.

DR S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welfley, Salisbury,
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

NO. 1.
Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number of *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND**

AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

Blank Execution's.
FOR SALE at this Office.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.